THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1889.

London Offices of THE BUN, 480 West Strand. All communications should be addressed to FRANK M. WHITE, 430 Strand, London, W. C. Subscription by Mail-Post-paid.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Tear PALLY AND THE TEACH OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

PARTY AND BENDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary adverted fing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 80 sts to \$2.50, according to classification. WERRLY, 50 cents a line, no extra charge for large ups. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$3.

Secretary Windom's Silver Scheme.

Twenty-five pages of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury are devoted to a discussion of the silver question, and of the possible methods of its solution. The scheme which the Secretary himself favors as the best, he formulates thus, printing it in heavy-faced type by way of emphasis:

"Insue Treasury notes against deposits of silver bul-Ben at the market price of aliver when deposited, payable en demand in such quantities of silver bullion as will equal in value, at the date of presentation, the number of dollars expressed on the face of the notes at the market price of silver, or in gold, at the option of the Government, or in silver dollars, at the option of the holder. Repeal the compulsory features of the

Should this proposition be adopted it would work as follows: Every owner of, say, 1.000 ounces of silver bullion worth in the market, say, 95 cents per ounce, would be allowed to sell it to the Government for \$950 in Treasury notes, such notes to be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when held by a national bank, to be counted as part of its lawful reserve, but not to be legal tenders for private debts. Whenever any holder of these notes presented them for redemption, he might demand their face value in silver dollars, and if he did not demand such dollars, the Government might, at its option, either pay him in silver bullion at its market value on the day of presentation, or in gold coin. It is hardly necessary to discuss this

scheme at length, since there is scarcely the shadow of a chance of its being put to the test of practice. The prerequisite which Mr. WINDOM insists upon, namely, the cessation of the compulsory coinage of silver dollars under the present law, cannot possibly obtain the approval of Congress, since it would inevitably produce a further fall in the market price of silver, which the silver men already complain of as being too low. Besides, since that market price, to which the issue of the proposed silver notes is limited, is measured in gold, the scheme would perpetuate the supremacy of the single gold standard, to which the silver men are consistently hostile. Furthermore, Mr. WINDOM asks that the Government should have the authority to suspend, in its discretion, the issue of the proposed notes whenever there should appear to be a combination to put up the market price of silver above its natural level. This authority might be so used as to nullify the operation of the whole scheme, and thus stop the purchases of silver for currency purposes altogether. In every aspect, the proposition which Mr. WINDOM makes is calculated to arouse the hostility of the silver men, and, while they are not strong enough to carry through Congress a bill restoring silver to free coinage, which, as Mr. WINDOM well observes, would result in the substitution of silver for gold as a standard of value, they are yet able to prevent the adoption of measures of which they do not approve. It is pretty safe to say that nothing will be done in regard to the subject for the next two years at least.

Mr. WINDOM neglects, also, to consider a consequence of his scheme, which will secure for it the opposition of the friends of the gold standard, as well as those of silver. He proposes to issue upon a silver basis | idation having failed to produce the results notes, which, being receivable for customs expected from it, both because of and entitled to be counted as part of the lawful reserves of national banks, will be, for practical purposes, equal to gold. There will, therefore, be no inducement to present them for redemption, particularly as option to redeem them, in case of a rise in the market price of silver, in silver at that price, instead of in gold, and in case of a fall, the holder could get no more than the gold value of the dollars they called for. Consequently, we should have an addition to our national paper currency limited only by the surplus production of the silver mines of the world. The amount would, in time, become so great as to make the maintenance of gold redemption well-nigh impossible. and thus further imperil the continuance of the gold standard.

Regarded as a plan for relieving the finan cial situation or the Republican party of its accumulating difficulties, Mr. WINDOM's proposition must be considered a failure.

The Truth About Harrison and Blaine. Those who were already familiar with BENJAMIN HARRISON'S character and calibre at a time when the country in general didn't know much about him, emphatically predicted that this would not be a BLAINE Administration.

They were right. It is not a BLAINE Administration, and it is not likely to be.

All of the energy, initiative, pluck, dash, and inspiring magnetism which James G. BLAINE has been accustomed to invest in political enterprises in which he is concerned might have been at the service of Gen. HARRISON, as it was at the service of Gen. GARFIELD. It is not Mr. BLADE'S fault that this is not a BLAINE Administration, in a sense in no way humiliating or discreditable to the President himself.

Zie process by which the President has vindicated the dignity of the family name of Harrison, at the expense of the Republican party and of every interest, national. partisan, and personal, save that of a picayune vanity, is best known to Gen. BEN-JAMIN HARRISON.

He has done it, and that is enough. He has managed to repress the most powerful and most interesting individuality in American politics to-day. He has contrived to reject the rich gifts which the most popular Republican of the last quarter of the nineteenth century would have laid at his feet in the spirit that impelled James G. Blaine to write to GARPIELD nine years ago. "I shall give all that I am, all that I can hope to be, freely and joyfully to your service."

We suppose that in the deepest recesses that a microscope could reach in the soul of Gen. Harrison there abides the conviction that he has mastered Mr. BLAINE.

The millions of Republicans who in past years have cheered themselves hourse at the mere mention of the name of the old chieftain are now asking where that leader is The name is still in the list of Gen. HARRIson's Cabinet, but the head and heart of Mr. BLAINE do not show.

It is not a BLAINE Administration. If anything more than a HARRISON Administra-

tion, it is a WANAMAKER Administration. In the front of the fray, where the white plume might be, there is a man with a yardstick.

Clear the Sidewalks.

Civil Justice Peres MITCHELL of the First District Court appears as a public benefactor in his decision regarding the obstruction of the sidewalks. As it deals simply with one solitary case it cannot, of course, present more than a fraction of the inconveniences that pedestrians have to suffer in this city.

Take, for instance, Nassau street where there is a day-long rush of people. Showcases, book stands, and a considerable portion of the trumpery of a market are allowed to occupy too much of the little badly paved sidewalk of this narrow thoroughfare. Without speaking of the wagon blockades with their accompanying explosions of profanity, which are altogether too common there is another serious nuisance on Nassau street for which there can be no excuse whatever. At the close of the business hours in the large establishments, say from 5 to 6 in the evening, crowds of people are obliged to pass through this street, just at the time when the mighty ianitors give orders for the washing and sweeping of offices; and, as pedestrians in this town have no rights which truck drivers or janitors are bound to respect, carpets are beaten on the sidewalks right in the faces of men and girls, who are often obliged to walk out in the mud to save their eyes. And they may consider themselves lucky when they pass the steps of a building without getting deluged with the dirty water that was used in washing the floors. To empty buckets and tubs upon the steps, and let the slops flow down them and flood the sidewalks, and force pedestrians to take to the middle of the street for safety is something that has been allowed to go on for years. Doubtless there is a city ordinance against this outrage, but it is evidently in the dead letter office. It should be taken out for the purpose of making a few whole-

some examples. Nassau street certainly requires some at tention on the part of authority, and there are many other streets, too, that need to be looked after. Clear the sidewalks!

The Strikes of Last Year.

We compile this table from the great mas of statistics touching strikes and boycotts in the State of New York during the last three years, which are furnished in the report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of

Number of strikes, 1888	1,031
Number of strikes, 1887	1,604
Number of strikes, 1896	2,601
Successful strikes, 1888	488
Unsuccessful strikes	408
Compromised	93
Number of persons engaged, 1886,	24,054
Number of persons engaged, 18:7	51,791
Number of persons engaged, 1886	127,892
Number refused work after 1888	
Number refused work after 1887	8,176
Gain in wages by strikes, 1888	
Gain in wages by strikes, 1887	
Gain in wages by strikes, 1886	
Wages lost, 1888	
Wages lost, 1887	
Wages lost, 1886	
Cost to labor organizations, 1888	
Cost to inbor organizations, 1887	
Cost to labor organizations, 1886	
Loss to employers, 1888	
Loss to employers, 1887	
Loss to employers, 1988	
Number boycotta, 1888	268
Euccessful	200.0
Unsuccessful	79
Pending	134
Number boyests 1897	

Pending This table shows in actual figures the enormous wastefulness of strikes, and it is therefore well worth the careful study of all wage earners. The facts which it presents have already impressed themselves on the honest and intelligent leaders of the workingmen, with the result of a decrease of more than one-half in the number of strikes since 1887, and of more than four-fifths in the number of individuals engaged in them. There has also been a falling off in the frequency of boycotts, that method of revenge and intimspiracy law and the ill-success

judicial interpretations of the condriving off custom where it was adopted. The greatest number of boycotts last year was in the trades of the bakers and brewers the trades which can most easily secure the sympathy of the people most likely to sympathize with such undertakings. Yet even the bakers and brewers made little by their boycotts. The great majority of them were unsuccessful, or were still pending at the time of the preparation of the report. The effect of the strikes on the wages of

the striking trades was not more encourage ing. Out of strikes affecting 716 establishments, an increase of wages was obtained in only 258; in 422 no change was brought about, and in 41 there was an actual decrease after the strikes. As to hours of labor, 64 out of 588 reported a decrease, in 48 there was an increase, and in 426 there was no change.

These statistics suggest that in the evolution of the organization of the trades some more philosophical and less wasteful method than attempts at compulsion by strikes must be devised by the workingmen. Strikes have had their day. Though they were undoubtedly necessary at the beginning to awaken employers to the rights and the strength of labor, they seem now to have served their purpose, and to have prepared the way for more reasonable methods of settling the disputes between employers and employed. Aiready the plan of arbitration is tried to a considerable extent and with much success. The trades and their leaders have learned a lesson by which they are profiting now and are sure to profit more in the future.

A Failure to Understand.

Our esteemed Tennessee contemporary the Chattanooga Daily Times, does not seem to realize that what has got before its eyes is wool, pulled by manipulators of great persistence and practice. In its columns we are again told:

"The simple fact that Governor Hill's champio still find it necessary to defend him from the charge of treachery in the election in November, 1888, shows that they are not easy in their minds."

Is there any Democratic journal still engaged honestly in what is characterized here as defending Governor HILL? If there is we do not know its whereabouts.

The secret of all such talk about the election of 1888 is this: It is regarded by the free-trade crowd as the thickest veil with which to cover up the grinding fact that GROVER CLEVELAND was then beaten for the Presidency and carried the Democratic party out of office.

It is ostensibly an attack on Governor Hill, but it really is intended as a defence of GROVER CLEVELAND.

Not Partner Miller This Time.

Yesterday the President sent to the Senate the name of DAVID JOSIAH BREWER of Leavenworth, Kansas, to be Associate Jus tice of the Supreme Court of the United

States We know of nothing against Judge BREWER. He was born in Turkey, but he is | the sountry.

a good American citizen. He is a nepher of STEPHEN J. FIELD and of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and he studied law with the latter, but he is a Republican. He has been a farmer in Massachusetts, a lawyer in Missouri, and a superintendent of public schools in Kansas; but President ARTHUR thought enough of his jurisprudence to make him Circuit Judge of the United States Court for

the Eighth circuit. What is most conspicuous in regard to this appointment is the fact that having made up his mind to select the new Justice from among the Circuit Judges, Gen. HARRISON went for his man to the Eighth circuit, skipping the Seventh, where the post is held by a Republican of superior personal distinction and eminence as a jurist, and with infinitely greater claims upon the political consideration of the present Administration WALTER Q. GRESHAM of Indiana.

It is gratifying to know that the scandal of such an appointment as that of Mr. WIL-LIAM HENRY HARBISON MILLER has been averted by the prompt and candid expression of public sentiment.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON did not live to send a first annual message to the Twentyseventh Congress. If he had lived until December, 1841, his message would have been an abler and more original document than that with which his grandson, BENJAMIN HARRISON, has favored the Fifty-first Congress. There might have been a few Roman proconsuls in it, but even a sprinkling of proconsuls would have added to the contemporaneous human interest of Benjamin Habbison's first important State paper.

"No step backward,"-Republican Civil Ser-"No step backward."-Democratic Free Traders.

Each great organization has its high and eckless calcitrants, though, unfortunately, the more dangerous are among the Democrats All the civil service reformers in the Republican party would not make a flutter in a prohibition meeting.

The Mormon leader in Canada, the Hon. MAITLAND STENHOUSE, thinks be can hold up the Dominion law with a proposition which we find in this shape, in the Gobe-Democrat:

"Under the marriage laws of Canada a bachelor may contract an interminable series of unlawful marriages with absolute impunity. The case that I adduced was that of a bachelor bridgeroom with two brides. I also assumed that both ladies were formally married at one and the same instant, so that neither of the wives should preceds the other. I still think that such a marriage if registered, would satisfy all the technical cou ditions of validity, and, further, that if the Registrar-wers to refuse registration, he would be liable in damages to the bride and bridegroom. In any case the hus-band would have to be adjudicated to one or other of the ladies claiming him. Now I want to know white would be the wife, and which the victim of bigamy? So another question of burning Canadian interest could easily be settled by annexation.

The Postal Department has an individuality The present Postmaster-General certainly has an individuality of his own; and in the public mind it is inseparably associated with Daisy corsets at \$2.67 and repouss3 brass cuspidors at \$1.48.

and absurd assault on Comptroller WEMPLE. the New York World reminds one of the unhappy wretch who, driven off the streets, locks himself up in his own room and revels in a spree without limit, criticism, or restraint.

In its protracted indulgence in a lonely

As the Sugar Trust and the Gas Trust have been dear with and discoved of, so can the other trunks be vanguished. The moment the firm hand of the law is laid on them they collapse.—Attanta Constitution. This is the vision of sentiment. The only actual effect of what is here called the firm hand of the law has been on the Wall street quotations.

This is the way our esteemed contemporary, the Tribune, treats Gen. Harrison's treatment of the silver question:

President Hannison treats the aliver question with out evasion or reserve." And this is the way Gen. HARRISON did treat the silver question:

"To the plan which will be presented by the Secretary of the Treasury for the issuance of notes or certificates upon the deposit of sliver bullion at its market value. have been able to give only a hasty examination. * * *
At a later day I may communicate further with Congress upon this subject."

Secretary WINDOM is really in earnest, and he is capable of thought. We should like to know whether Secretary WINDOM is privately of the opinion that the President treated the silver question without evasion or reserve,

The able Democratic editors are still assisting John Wananakas Philadelphia business by any smouth of free advertising.—Chicago Prioune. It doesn't cost John a cent. but the Republican party will pay an awful price for it.

If you are interested in the subject, get the Independent of this week and read Major CHARLES EMORY SMITH on the "Trials and Triumphs of the Editor." The theme is discussed with ability, and with about as much independence of judgment as can be expected of an editor whose trials are almost invariably

This would have been a great contury if Mr. Donally could have downed William SHAMESFERE, and Col. Increasel, could have mashed Moses.—Louiseld Courses-Journal.

And if the Star-aved Goddess could have mashed the Jeffersonian Democracy.

Amalgamation goes on apace. On Tuesday convention met in St. Louis to join together the four great farmers' organizations of Amer ica-The Alliance, The Wheel, The National Farmers' Benevolent Union, and The Northwestern Alliance, and perhaps also The Far ners' and Laborers' Union. We are rapidly ending toward that final and ideal amalgama ion when we shall all be associated and uni fied as the United States of America.

"A message from the President of the United States," cried the white halred doorkeeper, Capt. Easters, at this juncture.—New York Tribune. What he should have cried is this: "In the mame of the Prophet-Figs!"

From the Baltimore Sun

One of the most elegant of the bachelor comes this winter will be that of Senator Wolcott of Colorado. The house that has been furnishing up for him for the past month is pleasantly situated corner of Connecticut avenue and I street in the very heart of be fashionable section. His next door neighbors are ecretary Tracy and Cot. Bliss. Senator Wolcott is a tremery fond of the gay doings of sociable folks, and is regarded as a welcome acquisition to the list of eligible men in public life. In his Denver home be is famous for his dinner parties and similar festivities, and the con inuation here of the same interesting hospitalities

All for \$900 a Year.

From the St. Paul Pioneer-Press. Application was made to the Civil Service Commission for a man to work in the rooms of the reclogical survey. "He must be a geologist, a terminologist, and a draughtsman, well up in palgozoic inverse brate paleontology. Ilkewise censoroic invertebrate paleontology and mesonoic invertebrate paleontology." The man who could answer these requisites and there by secure the position would be worth, under the schedule, \$860 a year.

Shakesprare and Napoleon-Shakespeare Got There.

From the Circinnati Commercial Sazere.
Reed's resemblance to Bhakespeare is really as remarkable as that of McKinley to Napoleon. Reed's face is the Stratford bust, with glowing check and sye, and if McKinley did not disdain to make up for Naposon, and would allow the brown lock of hair to floa over his forehead, he would serve as a living statue o

From the Galuction Daily Sews

Barber-Does this razor burt you sir? Victin-It would if I weren't a Christian scientis A Fact Mathematically Stated.

From the Kansas City Times. Four newspaper men out of five would say that Tax firs presents the best written editorial pag

THE NEW GROUPS OF WAR SHIPS. The Clauses of Vessels Which Secretary

Tracy Wants to Balld, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- There is little doubt that the Fifty-first Congress will be inclined to push on the building of the new navy, and to give Secretary Tracy all the money needed for this purpose. But it may not all go to the specific purposes he indicates. As his seal in urging forward the Maine and Texas has already indicated, he is an advocate of armor-clads, and wants forty of them, half to be seagoing cruisers and the other half coast defenders. Just now he asks for only eight such vessels; but this limit is fixed solely because, to use his own words, "unless the existing yards, public and private, are enlarged and restocked with plant, not more than eight could be built at one time." Taking together the five double-turret monitors, the Maine and the Texas, the 7.500ton ship, the coast defence vessel, the submerging monitor, and the harbor ram, there are now under construction or authorized eleven armorelads, leaving out of consideration the single-turret monitors. These latter scretary Tracy, like his predecessor, rejecting the recommendations of Chief Constructor Wilson and Chief Engineer Wilson to reflt them, proposes to let alone, except that he would allow the State naval reserves to practise with

That these sleven armored vessels, of which seven are avowedly for coast defence, are not enough for the country, and that at least eight others are needed, may be admitted without argument. But it does not quite follow that these eight vessels should all be undertaken at once. Mr. Tracy puts the point strongly that these are "the ships most essential to protection," and that "the one problem now before the Government in the matter of a naval policy is to get these forty vessels built at the earliest possible moment." This shows that he wishes to give his administra-tion a distinctive character; but it also appears that the various steps necessary to the com-pletion of the forty armorelads, including legislation, design, and construction, "cannot

tion a distinctive character; but it also appears that the various steps necessary to the completion of the forty armorelads, inc udding legislation, design, and construction, "cannot take less than twe years in the case of each one." As all the leading resources of the country, public and private, are to be brought into requisition for the first group of eight, what shall be done for other forms of naval construction during these five years?

It is true that there are some shippards which would undertake the construction of small unarmored vessels when they would not attempt great armorelads, and to these beforeary Tracy apparently looks for aid in the construction not included in "the one problem now before the tovernment." Hence he adds to his present regamme three gunboats and five torpedo boats. This, however, is the first time since 1882 that a call for gunboats and torpedo boats only, in the class of unarmored vessels, has been made. A prominent place has always been given to fast cruisers, and as a result we have the Chicago, Baltimore, Charleston, San Francisco, Philadelphia, and Newark of from 3.700 to 4.500 tons displacement, and others of somewhat less. In fact, Mr. Tracy himself elsewhere says that we need at least five first-class armored cruisers of not less than 4.000 tons, and going not less than 22 knots unless we can make an arrangement for getting a fleet of fast American merchant vessels as an auxiliary navy. But, since this latter fleet would itself have to be created and specially adapted, that event cannot whenly be writted for, or be made an adequate ground for abandoning the present policy of adding one or two large unarmored cruisers every year to the pavy. President Harrison himself says that the wooden vessels are drouping out about as fast as the steel ones can supply their places; so that the necessity of continuing to add fast cruisers is apparent.

There are now, also, no lewer than three new armorelast not yet even given out for construction, and the Pavas and the harbor chemic

tion. Then accerai armored vessels of greater displacement and effectiveness than the 7.500-ton vessels would carry on very suitably that class of construction until another year. The gunboats and torpedo beats asked for would also have the advantage of rapidity of construction and small cost.

\$126,000,000 FOR COAST DEFENCES. A Bill Providing for Fertifications, Guns

Flouting Butteries, &c. WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 .- Senator Dolph of Oregon to-day introduced a bill providing for fortifications and other seacoast defences, as recommended by the Board appointed by President Cleveland to select the ports at which fortifications are most urgently needed. The following are the ports at which the fortideations are recommended to be provided: New York San Francisco, Roston the lake ports, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Me. : Rhode Island ports in Narragansett Bay, Key West, Charleston, Mobile, New London, Savannah, Galveston, Portland, Ore.: Pensacola, Wilmington, San Diego, Portsmouth, the de fence of Cumberland Sound, at Fort Clinch, the defences of ports on the Kennebee and Penobscot rivers, New Bedlord, and New Haven. The bill appropriates for the purpose \$15,370,800, to he expended over a period of twelve years. Floating batterles and to predo boats are to be constructed under the supervision of the may and the plans and specifications are to be first approved by him. The gans for the armament of the floating batterles are to be made at the Washington Navy Yard, but those intended for use on the Pacific coast may be constructed at a Government gan inclory to be erected on that coast. The bill provides that the construction of the fortifications and their armament, the sub-marine mines, and all other defences, except floating batterles and torpedences, except floating batterles and torpedences. The bill also authorizes the Neeretary of War. All the work, when not done at the Government shops, is to be done by contract. The bill also authorizes the Neeretary of War to erect at an eligible location on the Pacific coast a gun factory for manufacturing the most approved patterns of guns and gun carriages for the army at a cost not to exceed \$1.000000. fence of Cumberland Sound, at Fort Clinch.the gun carriages for the army at a cost not to ex-

A GERMAN WANAMAKER.

Politics and Business in the Small City of

From the Duisburger Tageblatt. CITY ELECTION.

I hereby request all voters of the Third divi-sion who favor my candidacy for the City Council to meet me at s o'clock Friday evening in the rooms of the restaurant "Burgackers" I will then describe my attitude to all matters of city administration. I will represent the interests of landlurds by advocating a later hour for closing. I have arranged with the landord of the "Burgackers" that he shall reduce the price of beer to ten pfennigs (2)4 cents) per pilit during the meeting. To dover my expenses I will charge an admis-sion fee of ten pfennigs. The surplus will go to the poor of all confessions, Jowish as well as Gentle.
W. LANGE, Jr.,

PROPRIETOR OF THE CHEAPEST TOT SHOP IN DUISBURG WITHOUT COMPRESSORS. WITHOUT COMPRESSORS. Only voters of the Third division admitted.

What It May Come To,

President Harrison (through the telephone)-President Harrison (through the telephone)—
Hella, helio! Is this you, Wanamaker! Nay, John, they
tell me that there's a queer-looking flag floating frem
the Post Office. Do you know anything about it!
The Fostmaster-leienrai—Well, it! it! you how it
was your faccilency. I thought that all hose white
siripes on our flag might be utilized to advantage, and
so I just put a little aid on them, calling a tention to an
great bargain sais. I'm going to open next week; and
then I had the stars arranged in the shape of a M. If
there's anything to pay, I'm willing to settle at regular
advertising rates.

From the Franklin B meer

A man may be in possession of various tal-ents, and capable of enacting winderful and house deeds, but there is one thing which was noter imposs-bility for him to do, and that is, he can't wink and work his ears at the same time. Nothing but the much landered although intellectual much has the fift in ithough intellectual mus has the gift to marvellous act.

Appropriate. "I understand Chicago is going to change its 'Indeed?'
'Yep-it's going to awap with some city out in lowaomething or other Bluffs—I believe.'

What Is Going On In Harlem. Prom the Hurlem Local Reporter.

The Owi Club hoot takes place to morrow evening at the rooms. As usual, plenty officient will be there.

Rye or Bourbon! From the Oil Oily Decrick. The ladies of the Sunville M. F. Church will give a night cap oreter supper in the had Christmas

How Can They Help Having ! Wanamaker in the Philadelphia Press. Here are clive wood articles, not from

THAT MILLEY BUMBUG AGAIN. Millet's Widow Boss Not Want Any of the

ercentage on the "Angelus," Paris, Nov. 22 .- In a recent issue of a New York journal I read the following statement: Speaking of the coming exhibition of the works of Earre and his contemporaries at the American Art Cal-leries, I said to Mr. Sutton the other day that it was a pity that Mms. Millet, who had just been turned out of the old Barbinon cottage prior to its demolition, should not benefit in some way by the display of her husband's famous picture. Mr. Sutton said that he had already thought of the matter, and assured me that the painter's widow would receive a proportion of the recripts from the display. He said that he should bring the matte before the max meeting of the Barys Monument Association, under whose auspices the exhibition is to be held, and that if Nme. Millet's percentage did not come out of the general receipts it would out of the American Art Association's two thirds

How much longer will this grotesque legend

about the poverty of Millet and his family lin-

ger in the columns of the newspapers? When

will sentimentality give way before facts? Or must we conclude that Millet's name is destined to be ever inseparable from humbug and humbugs of some kind or other? In THE SUN of Jan. 23, 1887, and on saveral other occasions I have called attention to the untrustworthiness of Sensier's biography of Millet on this particular point. Sensier's desire to go down to posterity as the good genius of Millet has led him throughout to paint in too dismal colors the pretended martyrdom of his hero. The simple facts of the case are that Millet brought up a numerous family, not in luxury, but always in comfort. His son, François Millet, in vain appeals to his earliest souvenirs, but he cannot remember a day when rations were short, or when, as Sensier tells us, the wolf was at the door. At the present day François Millet earns his living as an artist; his brother is a prosperous bookmaker; one of the daughters is married to M. Fenardent, the well-known and more than well-to-do dealer in coins and medals; another daughter is married to a M. Heymann, whose transactions in the picture-dealing business are always profitable. If not always conducive to the interests of art. always conductive to the interests of art.

Now, as regards the alleged poverty of Millet's widow, I recommend to the consideration of the committee of the Parye Bonument Association, and also to the to: generous Mr. Sutton, the following facts, which are indisputable and which have been controlled up to date of writing: Millet's willow has an annual income of unward of \$1.200, and only one child, a daughter, still depending on her. This year Millet bought from the painter Tillot a house at Earbizon, opposite the old Millet cotwriting: Millet's willow has an annual income of unward of \$1.200, and only one child, a daughter, still depending on her. This year Millet bought from the painter Tillot a house at Barbizon, opposite the old Millet cottage, and she boasted this summer that her expenses in her now house amounted to \$12 a day. I esides this house at Barbizon Mine. Millet also has a flat it Paris, where she lives during the winter months. It seems to me that a lady who has all her children except one off her hands and d-ing well, and who enjoys a sure income of 6,000 francs a year, to say nothing of extras and windfalls, and who moreover has a town home and a country home, is not exactly a deserving object of Mr. Sutton's softbearted charity.

In the paragraph from a New York paper above quoted there is a flagrant inexactitude. Mine Millet has not "been turned out of the old Barbizon cottage prior to its demolition." Her lease expired; she and the Sensier family did not come to terms for the renewal mainly because Mine. Millet wanted a more commoditus residence than this old cottage. The Millet cottage is not about to be demicished. The Sensier family, who are now in possession, announce distinctly their intention of not destroying it.

In plain words, Millet's widow is quite able to

arroying it.

In plain words, Millet's widow is quite able to take care of herself, and neither deserves not appeals for pity, sympathy, or charity, THEODORE CHILD.

SAMUEL WILEESON'S FUNERAL A Notable Gathering at the Bend Jour.

A large number of the friends of the late Samuel Wilkeson assembled at his home, 8 West Fortieth street, yesterday afternoon, to pay their last formal tribute to his memory. The funeral services, which were brisf, con-

sisting of reading of selections from the Scriptures and a prayer, were conducted by the Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, Jr., pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Of those with whom Mr. Wilkeson has been associated in the management of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company there were present

Henry Villard, Chairman of the Board of Directors: Thomas F. Oakes, President; Charles 1. Colbey, R. G. Rolston, Colgate Hoyt, and William L. Bull, Directors; Henry Stanton, General Attorney: George S. Baxter, Treas urer: J. A. Barker, General Auditor: George H. Farl. Assistant Secretary: L. R. Ridder of the Land Department, J. D. Sinelair, and Oscar E. Smith, assistant to the dead Secretary. The former officers of the company who were present were Frederick Billings, at one time President and until recently a director: Robert Har-ris, ex-Chairman of the Board; Robert Lenox Belknap, ex-Treasurer, and John W. Ellis, at one time a director.

Among others present were Washington Gibbons, a classmate of Mr. Wilkeson's at Union College fity-four years ago; Edmund C. Stedman, whose friendship with Mr. Wilkeson dates from the auta-ballum days when the

Union College fitty-four years ago; Edmund C. Stedman, whose friendship with Mr. Wilkeson dates from the ante-bellum days, when they were co-laborers on the editorial staff of the Tribune; Daviel Huntington, William H. Beard, and Prank B. Carpenter, his artist friends; Thomus C. Acton, now President of the Bank of New Amsterdam: H. C. Fahnestock, Vice-President, and James A. Garland, of the First National Bank, who were members of Jay Cooke's firm when in consequence of Jr. Wilkeson's investigations they took hold of the injant Northern Pacific enterprise; Gen. Horace B. Fry, Gen. John Cochran, Artennas H. Holmes, Secretary Moore of the New York Historical Society, Col. Josiah C. Leiff, Collin Armstrong of The Sun's staff, Marion Conkling, Theodore Rodgors, Cashler of the Bank of the Mct. opolis: Noah Brooks, David Halsted, John Bloodgood, and Dr. Edward Rushmore of Plainfield, N. J.

The relatives other than the immediate members of the family who were present were Dr. Elwood M. Corsen of Nerristown, Fa. D. Cady Eaton, Garret Stanton, and Bayard Corson. The remains, accompanied by Mrs. Wilkeson and Dr., and Mrs. Corson, were taken last night to Buffalo, N. Y., where the interment will take place to-day.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY. lo this State.

ALEANY, Dec. 4 .- The opinion of the Court of Appenls in the American Bell Telephone tax case was written by Chief Judge Ruger, and was concurred in by all the Judges. It reverses the judgment of the General Term, and orders judgment for the defendant, with costs. This was an appeal from the judgment of the General Term in an agreed case between the Comptroller and the American Bell Telephone Company, which held that the Bell Company had a capital employed and did business within this State, and was liable to taxation on its capital and its gross earnings within this State, The total tax assessed against it for the five rue total tax assessed against it for the five years from 1882 to 1886, inclusive, which was involved in this case, was \$34,478.20. The Bell people have all along resisted the payment of this tax, holding that they had no capital employed, nor did they transact any business within this State.

this tax, holding that they had no capital employed, nor did they transact any business within this State.

The opinion says that all the capital necessarily required by the defendants in doing their business is invested in and sweed by the local companies, and that therefore, none of the property employed in the prosecution of this business, or the earnings received therefrom, can escape liability for the payment of taxes in this State.

The local companies are concededly liable for the payment of all taxes on real estate and property owned by them and, like other corporations, they are also liable for taxes upon their capital stock and gross earnings for the business of furnishing telephone facilities to the clittens of the Nate, and unless it was intended by the Legislature in the statute referred to, to immose double taxes, it is impossible to say that the Reil Telephone Company was also limbs to be taxed upon the same business as any part thereof. In the absence of a clearly expressed intention to do so, it will not be precumed that the Legislature intended to impose such taxes. The court below held that the relations existing between the parties were of irenson and license and leaves and that the business carried on was in no just sonse that of the Bell company, and it is difficult to see any foundation for the claim that such business was not the business of the local companies.

dudging by Him.

Guest (angrily)-Look-a-here, landlord, I'm heartily sick of the way you do business here. Didn't you ever have a nentleman stop with you before? Landlord (garing at him scarching y)—Hum! Are you a gentleman? Guest (more angrily)—Of course! Landord (decidedly)—Then I never did.

Mr. Smoke—See heah. Mistuh Lung, I stringed you a shirt what opened in de front, and now hit opens in de back, tog. Donn' you start no improve-ments wif me; I know how to dress, wifout any struc-tions from de Chinece.

OURENS COUNTY ROADS.

It is Resolved at a Meeting in Jamaica that Some of Them be Macadamined A meeting was held yesterday in the Town Hall of Jamaica in furtherance of a movement

set on foot last month at Mineola for the im-

provement of the roads of Queens county. Representatives of the different townships were present, and, while farmers predominated, there were enough of other occupations on hand to prevent the action taken from being exclusively in the interests of agriculture. In pursuance of a programme proposed by James C. Hendrickson, the Chairman, the meeting first discussed the question. "Shall a system of road building be adopted by the county?" This was decided in the affirmative without much discussion. The second ques-tion was, "How shall the roads be im-proved?" This provoked a long debate, This provoked a long debate as conflicting interests were involved. Many farmers were in favor of a tramway consisting of wide, flat fron rails, laid with consisting of wide, flat iron rails, laid with sleepers and stringers, and that the road be paved with cobblestones between the rails and for a stort distance on each side. Sections of the rails to be used were exhibited in the shape of short samples. They were so wide that, being laid flush with the pavement, the wheels of any ordinary vehicle could easily be keut on them. Mr. Payne urged the farmers not to insist on a road suitable merely to get their wagons to market, but a road that would be of use to all, and be an inducement for people from New York and Brooklyb to live in the county.

Contractor Keenan of Brooklyn advocated contractor acenan of Brooklyn advocated asphalt pavements. Col. Jones who was one of several advocates of the macadam roads, suggested that pauper labor be utilized in the construction and repair of the roads to be made. This suggestion found general lavor. On motion of Mr. Taylor of Bayside, it was resolved finally that the principal county roads be macadamized.

Much, time was consumed in discussing the

resolved finally that the principal county roads be macadamized.

Much time was consumed in discussing the width of tire to be used on the new roads, it being recognized that narrow tires, when heavy loads were drawn, would desirey a macadamized road much sooner than wide tires. Afternious widths had leen proposed on motion of coorge C. Hewlett it was resolved that it was the sense of the meeting that all wascons carrying more than 4,000 pounds should have four inch tires. A committee of five from each township was appointed to secure legislative authority for macadamizing the roads. One of the duties of his committee will be to secure the provision adopted in regard to the width of wagon tires.

The meeting adjourned until Saturday, Dec. 28. After the adjournment the committee met, with Mr. Hewlett in the chair. It will meet again on Dec. 14. The roads to be macadamized have not yet been definitely designated, but the Hempstead turnolike, the North turnike, and the Merrick road are spoken of Loud.

OUR PAN-AMERICAN GUESTS.

A Programme Prepared for their Entertalument in New York City.

Mayor Grant called to order in the Governor's Room at the City Hall yesterday afternoon the meeting of gentlemen whom he had invited to assist in the arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting members of the l'an-American Congress. Then he proposed Cornellus N. Bliss for Chairman of the meeting and of the committee. The Mayor's object was to provide a head to the committee to see it through in all the details of the work as he will not be able to do it himself on account of some important meetings of the Board of Estimate that must be held on the days that the visitors are here. Besides the Mayor and Mr. Bliss there were present Alexander E. Orr, Charles S. Smith, William H. T. Hughes, Charles R. Fifnt, John H. Inman, Woodbury Langdon, Granville P. Hawes, Henry G. Marquand, John Granville P. Hawes, Henry G. Marquand, John F. Scott. President Michael Coleman of the Tax Commission. Commissioner Porter of the Department of Charities and Correction. Comproller Myers. Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins, J. D. Munoz, D. A. De Lima. George M. Olcott, J. Edward Simmons, Col. Daniel Appleten of the Seventh Regiment, and others. Letters were read containing invitations and offers of assistance from Col. Appleton for the Seventh. Fresident Buil for the Stock Exchange, Rudolph Aronson for the Casino. Edmund C. Stanton for the Metropolitan Opera House, Brother Justin of the Protectory. A preliminary draft of the proposed programme was read, with the explanation that some changes would probably be necessary. As read it was as follows:

rend it was as follows:

Monday, Dec. is—Arrival in town; call on the Mayor;
to house in stages. Evening. "Erminis" at Casino.
Tuesday—"atholic Protectory, Normal College, and
tubile schools; drive in Central Park and Riverside
priva calling at Metropolitan Museum of Art and
duseum of Natural History. Evening, ladies reception,
Inton Leagus Cipb. Museum of Natural History. Evening, ladies reception.

Wednesday.—Blackwell's Island by boat; cross Brooklyn Bridge; on return lunch Lawyers Club. Evening,
Neventh Regiment Armory, parade and review.
Thursday.—Equitable building and such down-town
places as the delegates may desire to visit. Chamber of
Commerce. 12:3h. New York Nock Exchange. 2P. M.
Evening, Spanish-American Literary Society.
Friday—Iffiany 4: 0 a and other up-town establishments. Pire Department headquarters. Barye collection. Evening, languest Delmonico'a, 70-clock SpanishAmerican Commercial Union.

The dest greening tanguest delmonico'a, 70-clock SpanishAmerican Commercial Union.

The first amendment suggested will involve the division of the party so that some of them can go to a recention at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, while the others go to the Casino.

And Got It Back After the Signature Had Been Used for Three Pergertes.

The Lincoln Bank complained to Inspector Byrnes about a week ago that it had been caught by three forged checks, aggregating \$465, and purporting to be made out by John Hoffman, keeper of a restaurant in Sixth avenue, near Fortieth street. The swindler was a middle-aged man, who represented to Mr. Hoffman that he was R. S. Williams, a patron of the restaurant, and asked Mr. Hoffman to accommodate him by giving bim a check in exchange for a sum of money. He said he ewed the money in Jersey City and could not send the amount conveniently in a letter. Mr. Hoffman gave him the check. He returned it in a few days, saying that he had decided not to send it, as he expected to see his creditor that day.

The fraud was discovered by the swindler receiving \$65 more than Mr. Hoffman had in the bank, and the teller telling Mr. Hoffman that he had overdrawn his account and showing him the Williams checks. Mr. Hoffman decared them to be forgeries, but admitted that they were well made. With a miscroscope it was seen that the signatures had been traced. man that he was R. S. Williams, a patron of the

Wedded On the Hall.

Wedded On the Hall.

Prom the Philadesphia Record.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 8.—The strange wedding of a couple of this city on Thanksgiving Day has just leaked out. They were anxious to evade the marriage laws of this State, and securing the sympathy and aid of a minister decided to be married on New York soil with the least possible trouble and loss of time. They boarded a train on the New York, Pennsylvania and Onio Railroad and took Conductor Everts into their confidence.

As soon as the rate line was passed the minister pulled off his overcoat, hustind the bride and groom to the rear of the car, and united them while the train was slowing up to stop at the next station. Here the train westward was met, and tho entire party left Conductor Everte's train and took the train back to Corry, where they surprised all their friends with the account of the quick tying of the neytial knot aboard a passenger coach. tial knot aboard a passenger coach

The Girls of Harlem, What joy is mine, at Beauty's shrine, to bend the pliant

The brightest rarest jew claure they in Bestly ashining crown,
The prettiest and handaomest all over Gehas town.

Entranced we att and listen to their y ces sweet in song Till Capid's golden chain is bonn | found us fast and

foreign claimes. Ye poets chant their praises icd in quaint lold-fashioned rhymes.

But give to us our charmanchiris where Hudson calmiy

swcol. or Chicago's dasug daughters, however fly or neat. E'en though M. laiter's pidnis lie beneath her smoky Oh! the pretegris of Haram are the fairest of them all. WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUR

If the pied piper were still alive be might find useful occupation in the Tombs. Ever since the building on the corner of Franklin and Centre streets has disappeared the prison has been overrun with rate. When Warden Osborne first took charge of the Tomba very few rodents were seen around the stone corridors, and a few rat terriers could find nothing more to occupy their minds than an occasional tilt with the sets that belonged to the keepers. Now, however, both terriers and cate have turned against the common enemy. and are kent busy night and day in the attempt

minets them.

The demolished building was an old barrach in which rate could have their way undisturbed. Why they changed their quarters to the Tomis and how they did it are both mysteries. But the fact remains that the fact remains the country of the old building want down every time a section of the old building want down there was an increase in the Tombe rat colony. The prisoners have objected very serionally at times, and complained that they could not sleep because of the rate. It certainly cannot be very pleasant to be roused from slumber in a dark cell by the patter of a rat's feet over one's face. Still, this is said to have happened a ombs guests are, some of them have shown great fear of their unwelcome visitors.

of their surveiceme visitors.

The Wardsn is now considering the best mode of way,
fare. He said the other day that he was pondering
over the problem, and when he had finally decided, Mg. Hat would have to go.

Since Chicago became smitten with the idea that she Since Chicago became amaten with the men many of her citizana was going to have the World's Fair, many of her citizana have become imboed with the idea that Chicago is the mainstring of the universe. One of these was its town the other day, and stopped at the Astor House. Immediately after his arrival he sat down to write a letter to boy and asked bim to take the letter over to the Post Office. The boy glanced at it, and noticed that it was addressed simply to Chicago.

Haven't you forgotten sir," he saked, "to put on "Nonsense," said the Chicagoan, "everybody knows where Chicago is. There is no need to put on the State. I have written letters from Europe to Chicago, and only put on the U. S. A. out of courtesy to the foreign Posts

Office," Ex-Judge Horace Russell is authority for the assertion that Thirty-fourth street is no longer the abode of so many millionaires as it was formerly. Within the past few years the sit-wart family has died off and the big mansion is deserted. Judge Russell himself has moved mansion is deserted. Single hunder that principal away, and so has Prescott Hall Butler, the principal confesion in the Stewart will case. Cornelius Vanderconfestant in the Stewart will case. Cornelius Vander-bill formerly lived there, but he has long since gone to Fifty-seventh street John Jacob Astor, of course, still hange on, and Judge Huton, Judge Russell's father in law, is also a fixture. The determined effort of the comfourth street, it is said, has driven many of these mag-

nates away. It is a protty well-established fact that that there will be a railroad in the near future through this street. The opposition has dwindled away to a considerable extent, and has no longer the power or determination that characterized it when the residents got out of their beds at midnight to prevent the laying of tracks in the street. The company had thought to steal a march upon its opponents by setting men to work during the night, and the contractor was greatly amazed when he found the residents offering armed resistance until an injunc-tion could be obtained from a Judge, who was also aroused out of his bed for the purpose of granting it.

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The littleness of fame was indicated in an incident that occurred the other day. Among the passengers on a Madison avenue horse car was a remarkably awest and pretty woman, who got on at Twenty-third street. The car was crowded, and all the men who were comfortably scated declined to notice the fact that the young woman was compelled to stand. A stont woman with a very red face recognized her and sreeted her very effusively. The young woman shock hands with her in a gracious manner, and made some ordinarily courteous remark, after which she deveted herself to poking out of the door.

ored to draw her into a lengthy conversation, and also evinced a degree of familiarity and intimacy which, from the young woman's attitude, did not exist between them. The young woman had to stand all the way up to Fiftieth street, during which time the red-faced woman kept up a continual conversation, in which she did most of the talking, and the other confined herself to simple answers to questions. After the latter had got off the car her acquaintance said in a loud tone: "If that lady had got into a horse car in Washington there wouldn't be a gentleman who wouldn't have go

ten up to give her a seat."

The other passengers looked up in a surprised sort of way, and a lady who was sitting next to the red-faced

oman, said to her:
"Why, who is she!" That is Mrs. Cleveland," said the red-faced woman, The news that Mrs. Cieveland had been in the car, and The news that Mrs. Cleveland had been in the ear, and had been compelled to stand for more than a mille, travelled around among the passengers very rapidly, and all the Democrate could be distinguished by the expression of disgust upon their faces. That Mrs. Cleveland, whose portrait has filled the papers and show windows for more than four years, should pass unrecognized among a carful of New Yorkers welld seem almost impossible. Nevertheless the red-faced woman was correct in her assertion.

was correct in her assertion. Probably the most peculiar law office in New York city is that occupied by the genial Frederic B. Couders. In many respects it is a model office. The firm, consisting of Mr. Coudert and his brother, occupies the whele floor of an old-fashioned building on William street. The visitor who comes into this office is approached by a young clerk, who, in a very respectful manner, ask to give his name and the nature of his busine be seated until an answer can be obtained, as Mr. Com-

dert is very busy. Everything is done in the most courteous manner, and the visitor is made to feel that he is being treated with very great consideration. It is no myth, either, to say that Mr. Coudert is very busy, for that is one of his natural attributes. If Mr. Coudert is too busy to be seen his managing acrk, or possibly his brother, seen the visitor.

In that case the letter is shown into the library or one of the consulting rooms, and meets a gentlep treats him with even more distinguished courtesy than he has yet experienced. Throughout the entire inter-view the visite is made to feel that he is talking with what may be "ermed" a gentleman of the old school. He also feels that the extreme politeness which characerizes the gen he sees about him is more French than

American,
If Mr. Coldert himself is seen, then the visitor sees the perfection of courtesy. Whether his ervand be pleasant or otherwise, he will still find Mr. Condert's temper at theless be unable to feel other than pleasure at the manrer in which the decision is comi It is probably due to the fact that Mr. Coudert is of Freich descent that this atmosphere of politeness pervaces his office. It certainly must be due to him that ill the sabordinates, even to the office boy, are s lite those met with in other prominent lawyers' offices.

What we need on Broadway," said a talkative car driver the other afternoon, as his car stood in a long, tangigh blockade near Worth street, "is a big squad of mousted policemen. Take it when Broadway is not torsup by some of the subway or steam company diggoe and even then there are blockades that seriously chay travel. Often the only causes of these blocks are de clustinesy and scinsiness of truck drivers. Two of them get in each other's way, and neither will budge. it's hard work for a policeman on foot to de much good in such cases, and anyway, three-fourths of the big fel-in such cases, and anyway, three-fourths of the big fel-lows along Broadway are too lazy to do their duty. If we had a lot of mounted policemen riding up and down the street. I think they could prevent many blocks, and then, whenever a jam did dome, they could be of im-mense service in straightening things out. Some time age, before I was driving a car, I was on Nas au street one its, when there was arranded deliver of one day, when there was a grand old choke of wage and trucks between Spruce street and Fulton. A couple of cantalkerous drivers were the cause. They swore at each other and the drivers around them swore, too, but the blockade kept up all the same. It had lested for crown.

The prestiest and handacmest all over Gethan town.
For beauty all the wide world o'er shall hole our hearts in thrail.

But the pretty girls of Harleru are the fairet of them all

We admire them in the sunlight, we adoe them 'neath the stars.

We admire them in the sunlight, we adoe them 'neath the stars. And bewitched we rule beside them on the rolling cable. Gravers and swore at them like a teamster on the plains. by Mctility's ghost but he old tear out oaths and ding himself around in great say is though. And in less than a in note the wagons were moving along and the jam We meet them at the sociable the searce and bath—
Oh! the pretty girk of liariem are distances to them and
Finance fing. Homanes, thy mist vel, 'round dames of

Finance fing. Homanes, thy mist vel, 'round dames of

for down town travel if thus scheme were tried, for I was ween and the tre engine never lost a bit but had a am sure if would surgeed "

rolls.

To thrill us and to fit us wh a joy that fires our souls.

We it boast them and will towart them till the feative rathers fall.

For the pretty girls of prietu are the fairest of them all.

For the pretty girls of prietu are the fairest of them all.

What wonder, then, is site should be where Reanty shines so rare,

Are not the girls. Hariem fairest of the "World's Fair ?"
We question if it Louish maids are half so fair or awest. head or coiled behind, but now she has an entirely new fashion the most prominent point of which is that she parts it very distinctly on the laft side.

The Utica Saturday Globe reports the Hon. O. B. Mat-

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